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earth is ridiculously visionary. It will be said we have our own creeks to drain, our own post-offices to build, our own deserts to irrigate, our own Panama Canal to defend, and a vast number of other enterprises to support, and that we can best leave other nations to work out their own material salvation. It is a reasonable contention, however, that in the long run a policy of practical helpfulness to the other nations of the earth will be financially profitable to the United States. Helping other nations is not only the duty of the Government of the United States, as representing the sentiment of this great Christian people, but it is the best way by which we may surround ourselves with the invisible but invincible bulwarks of national safety. It has long been felt by reverent students of history for the last five hundred years that God has raised up the nation of the United States for a rare purpose. A great poet has even dared to say that here on these western shores God is making His last experiment in His effort to save the race. This experiment can succeed only if the people of the United States shall be willing in the day of God's power to be used as a great prophetic nation. Nor should we speak for God merely in the creeds which we utter, but we should utter forth His will in language which none can misunderstand in the daring deeds of a new ministry of unselfish service to all the nations of the earth.

### BRIEF PEACE NOTES

. . . The Liberty Loan Bureau issues the following from the Treasury Department.\*

#### Cost to United States of Former Wars.

##### WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEBRUARY 17, 1815.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812.....	\$20,280,000	\$11,817,000	\$3,959,000
1813.....	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814.....	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

##### WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

1846.....	\$27,261,000	\$10,413,000	\$6,455,000
1847.....	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848.....	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

##### CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

1860.....	\$63,201,000	\$16,472,000	\$11,514,000
1861.....	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862.....	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863.....	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864.....	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

##### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

1897.....	\$365,774,000	\$48,950,000	\$34,561,000
1898.....	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899.....	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900.....	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

\* The sum of the expenditures of the Army and Navy do not equal the total given. The difference was used for other Government expenses connected with the war.

#### Cost of Present European War to August 1, 1917.

ENTENTE ALLIES.		Present daily.
Expenditures.	Aggregate.	
United Kingdom .....	\$26,705,000,000	\$25,000,000
France .....	16,530,000,000	18,500,000
Russia .....	14,250,000,000	15,000,000
Italy .....	5,050,000,000	7,000,000
United States .....	1,629,000,000	19,100,000
Other allies .....	3,250,000,000	5,000,000
Total.....	67,414,000,000	99,600,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions.....	7,992,500,000	22,900,000
Net total.....	59,421,500,000	76,700,000

  

TEUTONIC ALLIANCE.		
Germany .....	\$19,750,000,000	\$25,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	9,700,000,000	13,000,000
Bulgaria and Turkey.....	1,450,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	30,900,000,000	40,000,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions.....	600,000,000	.....
Net cost.....	30,300,000,000	40,000,000

  

GRAND TOTAL.		
Entente allies .....	\$59,421,500,000	\$76,700,000
Teutonic allies .....	30,300,000,000	40,000,000
	89,721,500,000	116,700,000

#### The Cost of Former Wars to Other Nations.

Dates.	Countries engaged.	Cost.
1793-1815.	England and France.....	\$6,250,000,000
1812-1815.	France and Russia.....	450,625,000
1828.	Russia and Turkey.....	100,000,000
1830-1840.	Spain and Portugal (civil war).	250,000,000
1830-1847.	France and Algeria.....	190,000,000
1848.	Revolts in Europe.....	50,000,000
	England .....	371,000,000
	France .....	332,000,000
1854-1856.	Sardinia and Turkey.....	128,000,000
	Austria .....	68,600,000
	Russia .....	800,000,000
	France .....	75,000,000
	Austria .....	127,000,000
	Italy .....	51,000,000
1864.	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria..	36,000,000
1866.	Prussia and Austria.....	330,000,000
1864-1870.	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865-1866.	France and Mexico.....	65,000,000
1870-1871.	{ Germany .....	954,400,006
	{ France .....	1,580,000,000
	{ Russia .....	806,547,489
1876-1877.	Turkey .....	403,273,745
1900-1901.	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904-1905.	Russia and Japan.....	2,500,000,000
Expense of wars, 1793-1860.....		\$9,243,225,000
Expense of wars, 1861-1910.....		14,080,321,240
Total.....		23,323,546,240
The cost of the Balkan wars.....		1,264,000,000

. . . The unification of American public opinion in the war is the object of an organization formed under the name, The League for National Unity. The chairman of the league is Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The vice-chairmen are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; George A. Barrett, pres-

ident of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union in America, and George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The director is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, and the secretary is D. L. Cease, editor of the *Railway Trainmen's Journal*. The object of the league is stated as follows:

To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds, and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America, and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity.

. . . The silence of all pacifists without discrimination is desired by at least two prominent citizens—Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles Edward Russell, one-time Socialist, and a member of the Root mission to Russia. Mr. Russell, at a labor loyalty mass meeting in New York recently, declared that stop-the-war pacifism might plunge the United States into a five-years' war and cost upwards of two million of American lives, through producing Russian distrust of America and thereby weakening the morale of the Russian army. If this took place, Mr. Russell said, the Galician lines would break and the Germans would capture Moscow, thus bringing about the disintegration of Russia and enabling the Germans to increase their forces on the western front. In the course of Secretary McAdoo's address he said:

America intends that those well-meaning but misguided people who talk inopportunistly of peace, when there can be no peace until the cancer which has rotted civilization in Europe is extinguished and destroyed forever, shall be silenced. I want to say here and now, and with due deliberation, that every pacifist speech in this country made at this inopportune and improper time is, in effect, traitorous. More than that, it means the needless sacrifice of many more American soldiers upon the battlefields and the expenditure of much more American treasure. Every such speech is an encouragement to the Kaiser to fight harder and longer, and that means more American boys uselessly killed.

. . . To educate a rising generation that will know better than its predecessors how to conduct the business of living is the present plan of the Food Administrator and of United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, who are working together, at the instance of President Wilson, to outline a course of lesson leaflets for school children to aid in their study of community and national problems. The leaflets, it is said, will be graded for school children of different ages, and will be appropriate for classes in English, geography, history, civics or current topics. Prof. Charles H. Judd has been chosen as editor, and it is his purpose, according to *The Official Bulletin* for October 13, by beginning with the simple relations and processes of the home to develop outward from that familiar center to wider fields of usefulness in which pupils have at present little instruction. The first four leaflets, treating of the immediate conditions brought about by the war, will explain what the war has used up, what the war prevents men from producing, new needs that have grown out of the war, and how these needs are being met by invention and otherwise. Each pupil will, in all, receive 256 pages of reading matter at a cost of eight cents, and teachers will have available leaflets for all three grades, totalling 768 pages, for

twenty-four cents. Efforts are being made to interest educators throughout the country in these leaflets.

. . . The Academy of Political Science in the city of New York announces that, so gratifying were the results of the National Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States, held at Long Beach, N. Y., in May, that the Academy has decided to devote its November meeting to the same discussion. This will be held in New York city at a date soon to be announced. The proceedings of the spring meeting have now been issued in two volumes, the first comprising the Democratic Ideal in World Organization and Future Pan American Relations; the second, Future Relations with the Far East and Investments and Concessions as Causes of International Conflict.

. . . In a recent bulletin the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls attention to the need for Federal provision for army chaplains in sufficient numbers to minister to the spiritual needs of the new army. By the present law one chaplain is appointed to each regiment. This, when the law was originally passed, provided one chaplain for each twelve hundred men, but the new regiments, reorganized to harmonize with European standards, now number thirty-six hundred men. Just preceding adjournment the Senate passed a bill providing one chaplain for each twelve hundred men, but too late for the House committee to act. "So the matter stands, and legislation must wait till December," says the bulletin. "Our Christian people should make their opinion known. The new law is necessary if the religious needs of the army are to be met."

. . . Congress has been offered three alluring opportunities to go sight-seeing for the benefit of the nation. Plans for one of these privately conducted tours are, it is said, being made by Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, the delegate to Congress from Hawaii. It is his desire to bring Congressmen to Hawaii during the month of November, with a view of revealing to them the favorable features of recent progress in the Hawaiian Islands, upon which, during the next few years, several millions, if not billions, of dollars will be spent for war purposes. The other two offers for foreign travel are from Europe. The Allies have invited the United States formally and officially to participate in the next Inter-allied Parliament. In addition to this, Great Britain has expressed the desire, less formally, for a Congressional Committee to visit Europe as the guests of Great Britain.

. . . Rebuke to the Kaiser's inclination to refer to the German Empire by the first personal pronoun is uttered by the Munich *Post*. This paper, according to Swiss dispatches, deplores the fact that the Kaiser should represent himself as the personification of Germany's hope and purpose, as evidenced in his reply to Pope Benedict. "During the twenty-eight years of his reign," says this paper, "he has made utterances extremely disconcerting to foreign nations, and, thanks to the small cleverness shown in the composition of the note, it is tolerably certain that the foreign governments will dwell upon these utterances." Deploring also the fact that men in high position have lately agitated against peace, for which they have been thanked by the All-highest, the *Post* says:

"We can be calm despite all the war-lusting dukes, grand admirals, burgomasters, privy councillors, ferocious professors, and other colleagues of Count zu von Reventlow. The coming of peace cannot be much longer delayed."

. . . The exemptions under the Canadian Military Service Act will bear comparison with that of our own act. They are as follows:

- (1) Importance of continuing employment for which applicant for exemption is specially qualified.
- (2) Importance of continuing education or training.
- (3) Serious hardship owing to exceptional financial obligations.
- (4) Serious hardship owing to exceptional business obligations.
- (5) Serious hardship owing to exceptional domestic position.
- (6) Ill-health or infirmity.
- (7) Adherence to religious denomination of which the articles of faith forbid combatant service.

. . . The program of the New National Party, launched recently in Chicago by members of the prohibitionist, socialist, progressive, and single-tax parties, contains a plank in the shape of a war resolution, which is said to have been written mainly by John Spargo, head of the Social Democratic group. This reads, in part, as follows:

We deplore any tendency on the part of any public official, municipal, State, or national, to resort to the undemocratic policy of the suppression of all manifestations of dissent or criticism of the conduct of the war, and we appeal in all confidence to President Wilson to exert his influence immediately toward the preservation in this time of crisis of these fundamental civil liberties.

While fully conscious of the fact that in this critical period of history, restrictions of civil liberties which in times of peace would be intolerable, must be borne in the interest of the national cause, nevertheless, we believe that the utmost freedom of assembly, discussion, and publication consistent with national safety should be permitted. In especial we believe that the free discussion of the war policies of the nation and the terms upon which peace should be attained shall be encouraged.

Possibly pro-German propaganda will be carried on under the guise of discussing peace terms, but that must not be used as a pretext for the suppression of a free discussion of peace terms, since in this way alone can the American people be educated on international questions, so as to create an intelligent public opinion between now and the close of the war.

We strongly urge that the unlimited power of censorship now reposed in the Postmaster General should be abolished, and he replaced by a national council of censorship upon which the various social reform and labor movements of the country shall be adequately represented.

. . . Answering the recent utterances of Admiral von Tirpitz to the effect that "it is not wrong, but right, that has been done to Belgium," Viscount Milner, Minister without portfolio in the British War Council, recently remarked before the American Luncheon Club, in London, that the present world situation is one in which the two opposite forces are, on the one hand, German lust for power, and, on the other, an awakening conscience on the part of the rest of the world. Speaking further, Viscount Milner said:

In the contest between German aggressiveness, naked and unashamed, with unbridled lust for power, on one side, and the awakened conscience of the rest of the world on the other, there can be but one war aim for us. Our war aim is this: that the kind of "justice" which Germany meted out

to Belgium shall in the future be impossible on this earth. In the face of that war aim nothing else matters.

Germany's profound moral isolation is beginning to tell on her people. Pin your faith as much as you like to blood and iron, there are material as well as moral disadvantages for those who have fallen outside the pale of the civilized community and have forfeited the respect of civilized peoples. For a nation which has taken so large a part in human intercourse and held so high a place in human advancement, this is no light matter. There are signs that this aspect is beginning to weigh on the minds and depress the spirits of the German people. That is why a new party has been called into being in Germany to revive the waning spirit and preach anew the doctrine that might is right.

. . . Accepting the office of honorary chairman of the League for National Unity, Cardinal Gibbons recently wrote to President Wilson stating that he is trying to persuade all Americans that they can do the greatest good to themselves and their country by a cheerful and generous performance of their duty as it is pointed out to them by lawfully constituted authority. Mr. Wilson replied, thanking the Cardinal for accepting the post. The Cardinal's letter and the President's reply follow:

In these days of the gravest problems which have ever weighed upon our American Government, our thoughts go out to the Chief Executive, warmed by a heartfelt sympathy for the heavy burdens of office which he must bear, and freighted with the unwavering determination of loyal citizens to stand by him in his every effort to bring success to our arms and to achieve those ideals of justice and humanity which compelled our entrance into the war.

Guided as we are, by the sublime teachings of Christianity, we have no other course open to us but that of obedience and devotion to our country.

In a word, we have been exerting our every effort, and will continue to do so, to persuade all Americans that they can do the greatest good to themselves and their country by a cheerful and generous performance of their duty, as it is pointed out to them by lawfully constituted authority.

MY DEAR CARDINAL GIBBONS: May I not express my very deep and sincere appreciation of your letter of October 6? It has brought me cheer and reassurance, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your own action in consenting to preside over the important and influential group of men and women who have so generously undertaken to support the administration in its efforts to make the whole character and purpose of this war and of the Government of the United States in the prosecution of it clear to the whole people.

. . . The recently published report of the organizing committee of the Stockholm Conference expresses the hope of Russian unity in defense of its democracy and the desire that German and Austrian Socialists will protest energetically against tactics tending to weaken the revolution and to make Germany an accomplice of the counter-revolution. It declares that the working class the world over desires the present to be the final war and that all the nations may become democratized, so that by guarantees of right and of arbitration a disarmed and pacific world and a Europe of democracy and true liberty may be created.

. . . According to dispatches from Budapest, Hungarian Roman Catholics are organizing a great peace movement, of which the first conference was held in Budapest on September 23, under the leadership of the Hungarian Prince Primate, Dr. Czernoch, and Herr Erzberger.

. . . A Hearst editorial appearing recently in the *New York American* contained the following two paragraphs:

The attitude assumed by the Central Empires is a great triumph for President Wilson. It is clear that he will have little difficulty in negotiating a peace with Germany that will raise his personal prestige to an enormous height, that will meet the approval of the vast majority of his countrymen, and that will practically end militarism and make the world safe indeed for democracy.

The delicate question now is whether the President can bring England around to the acceptance of a reasonable peace upon American terms, or whether that government will stubbornly insist on a peace upon English terms.

Commenting upon the similarities between the utterances of William Hearst and Wilhelm Hohenzollern, the New York *Tribune* says:

Again and again the effort will be made to establish the idea that England is the sole obstacle to peace and to a just peace. They will fail, as this has failed, and as all of Mr. Hearst's campaigns have failed, because the American people are day by day seeing the issue more clearly and becoming less and less liable to be tricked, deceived, duped, either by Wilhelmstrasse, or William Street; either by German purposes spoken in American newspapers or proclaimed in Berlin in the unmistakable accent of German statesmen. We are getting so we can recognize an enemy when we see one, and in due course of time we shall be able to dispose of the enemy at home as well as the enemy abroad.

. . . Eulogizing William McKinley, at the dedication of the memorial building and monument erected to the memory of the murdered President at Niles, Ohio, William H. Taft declared that Mr. McKinley was one of the first to see the duty of the United States to assume a responsible place in the society of nations, and that with him began a new era in the life of the United States. He said:

In Washington's day we were but four millions of people on the eastern seaboard, five times as far from Europe as we are today in speed of transportation. Now we have instant communication of intelligence. We are a continent wide, with a great Pacific coast. The day of isolation is past. This is what McKinley saw. This is what has brought us into the war. This is what has made it necessary for us to win the war as an ally of the democracies of the world, to make, in President Wilson's words, "The world safe for democracy."

. . . A manifesto has been issued by the new provisional government of Russia whereby Finland is granted the right to settle certain questions which formerly would have been settled by the Grand Duke of Finland. The list of questions does not include the right to summon or dissolve the Diet, discussion of the budget appointment of a governor-general, or similar powers.

. . . A party of American business men from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other cities began a trip into Mexico on September 25, with the purpose of surveying that nation from a business standpoint. The plans for this trip included a one-day stop in each of the principal Mexican cities, except the capital, where four days were to be spent.

. . . Declaring that in their desire for continued peace and independence the younger republics of the Western Hemisphere should be at one with the United States in her present difficulties, Dr. Cecilio Baez, Paraguayan Minister and formerly President of Paraguay, said recently in Washington:

The present war proves conclusively that our young republics still need the protection of the United States in order to live peaceably with each other and to be assured freedom

from aggression on the part of the military powers of the Old World, which aspire to control our destinies.

Germany was on the point of provoking a war of conquest in Latin-America in order to be better prepared to fight the United States and England. Fortunately, that infernal scheme has failed completely.

. . . The Secretary of War has announced that only through the generosity of Mr. Henry Ford, of Detroit, was the Quartermaster's Department able to find a building or site that could be used for a New England depot. When the impossibility of finding such a location became evident, Mr. Ford turned over for the use of the Quartermaster's Department during the period of war his large factory and assembly plant located at Cambridge, Mass. This represents a floor space of approximately 350,000 square feet. There are also adequate railroad side-tracks and five acres of ground available for the further expansion of the depot. Mr. Ford left the matter of rental entirely to the War Department, and agreed to vacate his plant by October 15.

. . . The American Bible Association has announced that the 100,000 Testaments recently turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association for distribution to the soldiers and sailors is but the first installment of a gift of 1,000,000 Testaments, of which 150,000 will be delivered each month. To turn these out the Bible House has been running sixteen hours a day, and the present output is approximately one thousand Testaments an hour. Contributions to assist in the work of the American Bible Association may be sent to David Hinshaw, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

. . . A new way to help the Government has been discovered by a San Diego couple. The man of the family is beyond military age, and the family does not possess sufficient wealth to make large contributions, but they have a comfortable and roomy home, and propose to board at cost the wives and dependent children of men who otherwise could not join the colors. They hope in this way to do their share towards reducing the necessary number of exemptions.

. . . A Chicago newspaper recently published the following brief and pellucid program for world peace contributed by a Chinese reader:

SIR: I understand why your people so foolish and craze. Always talking about fight, or peace. All wrong that way to do. I got my good idea, don't need fight or peace, can protect the world, never can make trouble again. Only united all nation put up a good government control the world I call (government of the world), vote for a good President, control the world I call (President of the world). This politic just come to your country that way. I don't have to explain to you, because you know all about that. I am Chinese Student. Please you answer me at your daily newspaper.

"Where is the man who would dare to assume the burden of becoming president of the world?" asks the Dayton, Ohio, *News*, in commenting upon the above. "Can you ask? Doubtless the Chinese student had him in mind when the thought of such an exalted being was born. There would only be one drawback to the splendid plan which has been suggested. How could the man who would naturally be the first candidate for president of the world be happy if no more fights were left to be fought?"

. . . Dr. John R. Mott, Secretary of The International Young Men's Christian Association, speaking at the opening session of the Congress on Purposes and Methods of Inter-church Federation at Pittsburgh, October 1, declared that "a religion that cannot handle the world situation cannot conquer any of our cities." Referring to the Russian situation, he said:

Expression by our people of impatience and quick criticism is an injustice to Russia. I remember a remark of a native when I visited that country just recently. He said, "You may not understand Russia, but you must believe in Russia." The last thing for us to do is to be uncharitable to a country facing, as Russia does, a situation that would demoralize any nation. I have no heart to criticize Russia. This is the time of times for us to be friends of Russia.

In the same meeting, Dr. James Mason North, president of the Federal Council of Churches, made a similar statement in regard to Mexico. He said in part:

Every national agitation lifts the tide of democracy higher. Educate Mexico, and Mexico will become another United States of America. A half dozen republics of Central America are feeling, not for one another's throats, but for one another's hearts, under the lure of a possible United States of Central America. Wipe the steel helmet out of Europe, and cage, or, better, kill, the imperial eagles, and the federation of great peoples may swiftly come. Around the world a century ago the dominating word was autocracy and the method was absolutism. Today the word is democracy, and the method is federation.

. . . The Russian peace program, drawn up by the central executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, comprises fifteen articles, affecting every large nation in the world. The proposals are as follows:

1. Evacuation by the Germans of Russia, and autonomy for Poland, Lithuania, and the Lettish provinces.
2. Autonomy of Turkish Armenia.
3. Alsace-Lorraine to settle its own fate by plebiscite, under the charge of civil authorities, with all troops of both belligerents entirely withdrawn.
4. Restoration to Belgium of her former frontiers, and compensation for losses from an international fund.
5. Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, with similar compensation, Serbia to have access to the Adriatic. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be autonomous.
6. Disputed Balkan districts to receive provisional autonomy, followed by a plebiscite.
7. Roumania to have her old frontiers on condition that she grant autonomy to Dobrudja and equal rights to the Jews.
8. Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria, to be followed by a plebiscite.
9. Restitution of all colonies to Germany.
10. Re-establishment of Greece and Persia.
11. Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama canals. Freedom of navigation for all merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in wartime.
12. All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned.
13. Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country to act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all to engage to renounce an economic blockade after the war.
14. The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament. Diplomatists must engage not to conclude secret treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people and consequently void.
15. Gradual disarmament by land and sea and the establishment of a non-military system.

## AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

#### *New England Department*

On October 15, Director Tryon began a fortnight's visiting and lecturing tour among the principal towns of Maine and New Hampshire, on the line of the White Mountains Division of the Maine Central and the Grand Trunk Railroads, going north by one route and returning to Portland by the other. His itinerary included the Conways, Lancaster, Colebrook, Errol, Berlin, and Gorham, New Hampshire; Cornish, Fryeburg, Bethel, and South Paris, Maine. On October 7 he supplied the pulpit at Bethany Church, South Portland, where he spoke on "New Proposals for the Peace of the World." His lectures on "The Friendship of the English-speaking Peoples" were warmly welcomed in Canada on occasion of his recent visit there.

#### *Central West Department*

The Director's attention has been mainly taken up of late with local affairs. Prominent members in this Department, principally from the Chicago Peace Society, are taking generous part in the many organizations and movements connected with the successful prosecution of the war. Various local organizations which have been masquerading as peace societies, or, through a misunderstanding of the needs and aims of international organization, have engaged in endeavors obstructive to the Government, have practically all been rooted out, or have voluntarily ceased to function. Legitimate peace societies in this Department are bending every effort towards keeping their organizations intact and effective in their persistent effort to stimulate and inform logical and straightforward thinking on the subject of eventual world peace. Their policies are in every case harmonious with the principles of enduring peace through justice between nations, as expressed by President Wilson.

#### *Pacific Coast Department*

The Director, since his last report, has visited the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends at Plainfield, Indiana, where he gave the annual peace address on the subject, "After the War, What?" He also gave several class lectures on peace literature and methods of peace work. He delivered the annual peace address at the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends in Richmond, later, taking as his subject, "Friends and War." Here, also, he was privileged to conduct a class of students in peace methods and propaganda. New Westfield, Ohio; Spiceland and Dunreith, Indiana, and Earlham College were his next stopping places, at each of which he delivered lectures, choosing in the last mentioned the subject, "Our Relations with the Orient." At the Inter-church Federation Congress, held in Pittsburgh, October 1 to 4, the Director had the honor of representing the Peace Association of Friends in America, and in this capacity delivered a brief address before the Congress on "Christianizing Our Diplomacy and Our International Relations with China and Japan." While in Pennsylvania he was able to visit the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, and also Haverford College. He addressed classes in both instances, and was favored with the opportunity of consulting with leading Friends there con-